speak with the youngest adult of the other gender. For the cell sample, interviews were conducted with the person who answered the phone. Interviewers verified that the person was an adult and in a safe place before administering the survey.

Weighting

The final weights produced for this poll accounted for the dual-frame sample design and aligned the sample to match the population parameters of the adult population in New Hampshire. To construct the weights, we used the full sample of registered voters (RVs) interviewed as well as the non-registered voters (non-RVs) who screened out of the survey. This full sample of RVs and non-RVs was weighted, though the non-RVs were not included in the final survey dataset or any survey analysis. The non-RVs are included in the weighting because the U.S. Census Bureau publishes reliable population benchmarks for the entire adult population in New Ha

generated, we examined the distribution of values. The final weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Margin of Error

The margin of error for an estimate is a measure of uncertainty that reflects the fact that the estimate is derived from a sample drawn from the population. If one were to draw a second sample in the exact same manner, the estimate would be different from the first simply due to the fact that the sample contains different members of the population. A third sample would be different from the first two, and so on. The margin of error measures how different estimates could be based on drawing different samples from the same population.